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PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL PRACTICE AND DIPLOMACY, with special reference to the Hague conferences and other international agreements. By Sir Thomas Barclay. London: Sweet and Maxwell, Ltd. Boston: The Boston Book Company. 1907. pp. xix, 383. 8vo.

This volume was prepared largely to suggest to departments of state for foreign affairs matters in which international agreement might be possible and certainly valuable, and to suggest also the form they might take. As proper subjects for such agreements it discusses Declarations of War; Floating Mines and Mine Fields; Immunity of Private Property at Sea; Limitation of Area of Visit and Search; Exclusion of Specific Areas from Hostilities; Contraband of War; Destruction of Prizes; International Prize Court; Blockades; and others. The book falls into three divisions: one devoted to comments on the problems selected for presentation; one to suggested draft treaties and clauses for international agreements in respect to those problems; and the third, to copies of conventions, treaties, acts, and recommendations heretofore made bearing on similar problems.

Though the second Hague Convention did not dispose of most of the problems considered by Sir Thomas Barclay, this book, which was privately issued and furnished to the delegates, must have been of assistance to them in their labors, and for the very reason that the problems were not disposed of, it will, without doubt, be of aid to them and to others in future considerations of the same problems. The book is fruitful in suggestion, and contains a convenient and valuable collection of documents and drafts made with scholarly discrimination and at the same time with an eye to utility.

S. H. E. F.

THE LAW OF CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. By Lewis Hockheimer. Second Edition. Baltimore: The Baltimore Book Company. 1904. pp. 566. 8vo.

The author states, in some 475 pages of text, the principal doctrines of criminal law and procedure, with their qualifications and exceptions. While the first edition, published in 1889, was designed merely to state the criminal law of Maryland, the present edition, with its revised and much enlarged text and fuller citations, is a more general treatise. What distinguishes the book is its comprehensiveness. Besides the treatment of procedure, with an excellent collection of forms, we find chapters on constitutional restraints and special proceedings. In order to get this matter into one volume with the substantive law, the author has often been forced to sacrifice any real discussion of theory and even adequate delineation and presentation of the different divisions of the subject, as, for example, in the summary treatment of "Intent." Also in his effort to secure brevity — which has undoubtedly "necessitated a much greater degree of care than would have been required for a more discursive work" — the author has been led into some generalizations that can hardly be supported. The statement, for instance, that insanity, to furnish a defense, must have stood in the relation of cause and effect to the crime, is at least misleading; and the attempt to define "malice aforethought" in two sentences is bold and hardly justified by the degree of success attained.

In the main the book is a concise, well-ordered statement of the results of a large and fairly representative body of cases. While it in no way pretends to the authoritativeness of Bishop and will, as a text-book, hardly stand with May, which has rather fuller discussion and more careful statement, as a handy reference volume it has a very distinct value.

A. A. B.

A MANUAL OF PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW. By Thomas Alfred Walker. Cambridge: At the University Press. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1895. pp. xxviii, 244. 8vo.

Mr. Walker's aim was to furnish for students and others who desired some definite knowledge of international law a "text-book which, while excluding